United Nations A/67/940–S/2013/435

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
22 July 2013

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 43
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Letter dated 18 July 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I transmit herewith, in two separate annexes, both the recorded infringements of international air traffic regulations and violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey (see annex I) and the illegal use of closed ports by Turkish warships during the month of June 2013 (see annex II). It should also be noted that Turkish commercial aircraft systematically use the illegal airport of Tympou. I have the honour to draw your attention to the systematic abuses by Turkey of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus by its blatantly violating international law in a way that seriously jeopardizes safety and security in the greater region.

I would be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annexes as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nicholas **Emiliou**
Permanent Representative

13-40232 (E) 010813

Please recycle

Annex I to the letter dated 18 July 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Airborne violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 June 2013	1838-2058	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia flight information region (FIR) without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia air control centre (ACC).
3 June 2013	1455-1655	Two Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
4 June 2013	0928-1023	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1025-1140	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
5 June 2013	1144-1203	One B-200 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia ACC, landing at the illegal airport of Tympou.
	1328-1520	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1621-1801	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1745-1801	One B-200 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, having departed from the illegal airport of Tympou.
	1837-2215	Two Cougar Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
6 June 2013	1846-2147	Two Cougar Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
9 June 2013	1307-1505	One AB-412 Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
10 June 2013	1013-1036	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, landing at the illegal airport of Tympou.
	1028-1135	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1130-1149	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, landing at the illegal airport of Tympou.
	1203-1222	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, landing at the illegal airport of Tympou.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1500-1523	One C-650 Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
11 June 2013	0954-1015	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, having departed from the illegal airport of Tympou.
	1000-1020	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, having departed from the illegal airport of Tympou.
	1031-1105	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1521-1614	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1642-1800	Two Cougar Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1645-1728	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting Nicosia the ACC, having departed from and again landing at the illegal airport of Tympou.
12 June 2013	1035-1055	One C-650 Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1439-1527	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Date	Time	Nature of violation
	1729-1930	One AB-412 Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1729-2200	Two Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1730-1840	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, having departed from and again landing at the illegal airport of Tympou.
	1742-1956	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
13 June 2013	0844-0907	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, landing at the illegal airport of Tympou.
	0937-0958	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, landing at the illegal airport of Tympou.
	1116-1134	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, having departed from the illegal airport of Tympou.
	1200-1320	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1448-1643	One AB-412 Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1518-1535	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, having departed from the illegal airport of Tympou.
	1524-1540	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, having departed from the illegal airport of Tympou.
	1553-1635	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
14 June 2013	1158-1233	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1547-1631	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
16 June 2013	1103-1121	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, landing at the illegal airport of Tympou.
	1108-1127	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, landing at the illegal airport of Tympou.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1746-1802	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, having departed from the illegal airport of Tympou.
	1758-1808	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, having departed from the illegal airport of Tympou.
17 June 2013	1056-1122	Three F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1513-1539	Three F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
19 June 2013	1104-1220	One UH-1 Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
20 June 2013	1334-1352	One C-130 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, landing at the illegal airport of Tympou.
	1713-1727	One C-130 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC, having departed from the illegal airport of Tympou.
21 June 2013	0830-0945	One UH-1 Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1029-1103	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1426-1455	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
24 June 2013	0846-1030	One UH-1 Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1024-1208	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1025-1100	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1314-1500	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
25 June 2013	1150-1437	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
	1439-1526	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.
26 June 2013	0919-0945	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
27 June 2013	1105-1221	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit or contacting the Nicosia ACC.

Annex II to the letter dated 18 July 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Naval violations

Dates	*Nature of violation*
25 May-3 June 2013	One A-576 Turkish tugboat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos.
31 May-2 June 2013	One F-501 Turkish corvette violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
2-4 June 2013	One F-500 Turkish corvette violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
2-9 June 2013	One P-338 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
2-10 June 2013	One P-334 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
3-6 June 2013	One F-493 Turkish frigate violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
3-24 June 2013	One A-573 Turkish tanker violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos.
6-8 June 2013	One F-493 Turkish frigate violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
6-9 June 2013	One F-500 Turkish corvette violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
8-12 June 2013	One F-494 Turkish frigate violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
9-12 June 2013	One F-502 Turkish corvette violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
10-12 June 2013	One P-1204 Turkish scout ship violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.

Dates	*Nature of violation*
10-13 June 2013	One P-338 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
11-13 June 2013	One P-334 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
12-30 June 2013	One F-494 Turkish frigate violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
13 June 2013	One P-1204 Turkish scout ship violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
13-14 June 2013	One F-502 Turkish corvette violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
13-17 June 2013	One P-333 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
13-20 June 2013	One P-332 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
16-23 June 2013	One F-502 Turkish corvette violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
17-21 June 2013	One P-333 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
21-26 June 2013	One P-332 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
22-26 June 2013	One P-333 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
23-25 June 2013	One C-155 Turkish landing craft tank violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos.
24-25 June 2013	One AG-6 Turkish buoy-laying vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos.

Dates	*Nature of violation*
25-26 June 2013	One NL-125 Turkish landing ship violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos.
25-27 June 2013	One AG-6 Turkish buoy-laying vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos.
25-28 June 2013	One F-502 Turkish corvette violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
26 June-July 2013	One A-573 Turkish tanker violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos.
27-29 June 2013	One AG-6 Turkish buoy-laying vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos.
27 June-July 2013	One P-332 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
27 June-July 2013	One P-333 Turkish missile boat violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
29 June-July 2013	One F-502 Turkish corvette violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.
30 June-July 2013	One F-491 Turkish frigate violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Ammochostos, while participating in naval exercises of the occupation forces.

United Nations A/67/941

General Assembly

Distr.: General
23 July 2013

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 20 (a)
Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

Letter dated 19 July 2013 from the Co-Chairs of the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals addressed to the President of the General Assembly

In our capacity as Co-Chairs of the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals, and with reference to paragraph 249 of General Assembly resolution 66/288 and paragraph 6 of resolution 67/203, we have the honour to transmit herewith a progress report on the work of the Working Group at its first four sessions.

We would be grateful if the report could be issued as a document of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Macharia **Kamau**
Csaba **Kőrösi**
Co-Chairs

13-40526 (E) 070813

Please recycle

Progress report of the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals

I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 66/288, the General Assembly endorsed the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want", annexed to the resolution. Paragraph 248 of the said outcome document read as follows:

> "248. We resolve to establish an inclusive and transparent intergovernmental process on sustainable development goals that is open to all stakeholders, with a view to developing global sustainable development goals to be agreed by the General Assembly. An open working group shall be constituted no later than at the opening of the sixty-seventh session of the Assembly and shall comprise 30 representatives, nominated by Member States from the five United Nations regional groups, with the aim of achieving fair, equitable and balanced geographical representation. At the outset, this open working group will decide on its methods of work, including developing modalities to ensure the full involvement of relevant stakeholders and expertise from civil society, the scientific community and the United Nations system in its work, in order to provide a diversity of perspectives and experience. It will submit a report, to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session, containing a proposal for sustainable development goals for consideration and appropriate action."

2. By its resolution 67/203, the General Assembly recalled paragraphs 245 to 251 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, and reiterated that the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals would submit its report to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session and that reports on the progress of work of the Open Working Group would be made regularly to the Assembly, taking into account the convening of the first high-level political forum, without prejudice to the format and organizational aspects of the forum, and the special event in 2013 to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

3. By its decision 67/555, the General Assembly welcomed the membership of the Open Working Group as designated by the five United Nations regional groups and as listed in the annex to the decision.

4. The present report on the progress of work of the Open Working Group is made pursuant to those provisions.

II. Organizational matters

A. Organization of work

5. Sessions were held as follows: first session (14-15 March 2013, four formal meetings); second session (17-19 April 2013, six formal meetings); third session (22-24 May 2013, six formal meetings); and fourth session (17-19 June 2013, six formal meetings).

B. Opening

6. On 14 March, the President of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly opened the first session of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals. Statements were made by him and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

C. Election of officers

7. At its 1st meeting of the first session, on 14 March, the Open Working Group elected Csaba Kőrösi (Hungary) and Macharia Kamau (Kenya) as its Co-Chairs by acclamation.

D. Agenda

8. At the same meeting, the Open Working Group adopted the provisional agenda (A/AC.280/2013/1), which read:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Follow-up to the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, relating to a proposal for sustainable development goals.
4. Other matters.
5. Adoption of the report.

E. Methods of work

9. At the same meeting, the Open Working Group adopted its methods of work.[1]

F. Proceedings of the Open Working Group

10. In its first session, on 14 and 15 March 2013, the Open Working Group heard the introduction by the Secretariat of the initial input of the Secretary-General to the Open Working Group (A/67/634) and conducted a general discussion and an interactive discussion on the sustainable development goals.

11. In its second to fourth sessions, the Open Working Group, through keynote addresses, introductions of issues notes by the United Nations Technical Support Team, panel discussions and interactive exchanges of views, and national statements, considered the following subjects:

(a) Second session (17-19 April 2013):

(i) Conceptualizing the sustainable development goals;

[1] http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/1692OWG_methods_work_adopted_1403.pdf.

(ii) Poverty eradication.

(b) Third session (22-24 May 2013):

(i) Food security and nutrition, sustainable agriculture, desertification, land degradation and drought;

(ii) Water and sanitation.

(c) Fourth session (17-19 June 2013):

(i) Employment and decent work for all, social protection, youth, education and culture;

(ii) Health, population dynamics.

III. Substantive highlights of the work of the Open Working Group to date

12. The Group's work has been organized into two main phases. The first phase focuses on stocktaking, collecting views of experts, Member States and other stakeholders, from its first meeting in March this year through February 2014, when members of the Group are deliberating on the main themes, including those identified in the Framework for Action of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, and how they might be reflected in a set of sustainable development goals. In the second phase, from February through September 2014, the Group will prepare a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session, mandated by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and containing a strategic outlook and a proposal for sustainable development goals.

13. Work on sustainable development goals is an integral part of the ongoing discussions on the post-2015 development agenda. There is wide support for a single post-2015 United Nations development framework containing a single set of goals — goals that are universally applicable to all countries but adaptable to different national realities and priorities.

Morning meetings with major groups and stakeholders

14. Beginning with the third session, the Co-Chairs instituted the practice of daily, hour-long morning meetings with representatives of major groups and other stakeholders, prior to the start of the official business of the Open Working Group. The meetings provided a platform for major groups and stakeholders to express their views and share their experiences. Members of the Group were encouraged to attend the morning meetings. The messages of the major groups were channelled into the discussions of the Member States.

15. The Co-Chairs invited the participants to consider the means of implementation as a cross-cutting issue throughout the deliberations, as those were needed to realize the various proposals being advanced. In turn, Major Group and civil society participants proposed options such as the reallocation of fossil fuel subsidies and military expenditure, tackling tax evasion and tax havens, and creation of international transaction and green taxes.

Conceptualizing the sustainable development goals

16. It is widely agreed that the Group's proposal on sustainable development goals should be accompanied by a vision and narrative that frames and motivates the selection of the proposed goals. A narrative is emerging which centres on the transformative change needed to realize our shared vision of poverty eradication and universal human development in the context of sustainable development, respecting human dignity, protecting our planet, and living in harmony with nature for the well-being and happiness of present and future generations.

17. Many reiterated the principles that should inform the proposal on sustainable development goals, notably all the Rio Principles, in accordance with paragraph 246 of "The future we want" (resolution 66/288, annex).

18. It is recognized that the sustainable development goals should reinforce and build upon existing international commitments in the economic, social and environmental fields.

19. Poverty eradication remains the overarching objective of the international community and needs to be central to a proposal on sustainable development goals and the post-2015 United Nations development agenda.

20. There is widespread recognition that poverty eradication can only be made irreversible if the sustainable development goals advance sustainable development in a holistic manner, that is, if they address and incorporate in a balanced manner all three dimensions of sustainable development and their interlinkages.

21. That is because dynamic and resilient economies and a healthy and resilient environment underpin poverty eradication as well as sustained and sustainable social and economic progress.

22. Thus, the advancement and completion of the most off-track Millennium Development Goals is the starting point, the sine qua non, of the sustainable development goals. But the latter will need to be more comprehensive, balanced, ambitious and transformative, also addressing the challenges ahead.

23. The need for a few aspirational goals that are easy to communicate was emphasized. Therefore global priorities will need to emerge from a common agreement on where national commitments and international cooperation are most critical to bring about greater positive impact and secure our common future.

24. There was general recognition that, while the balance of the three dimensions could be achieved in many ways, the goals and associated targets and indicators should, in the aggregate, represent a pathway to sustainable development and the future we want. The targets need to be differentiated for countries, taking into account the different levels of development.

25. Many felt that the sustainable development goals and associated targets should focus not merely on desirable outcomes but also on key drivers of sustainable development. There were frequent references to the cross-cutting nature of many of the issues under discussion, and the importance of achieving synergies wherever possible by systematically addressing their interlinkages.

26. There are several enablers and drivers, strategies and approaches for sustainable development that may be difficult to enumerate as goals, among others human rights, rights-based approaches, governance, rule of law and wider

participation in decision-making. The interdependence and interrelated nature of the goals should be captured in the narrative.

27. The sustainable development challenges the international community faces are not amenable to solution unless all countries, developed and developing alike, cooperate and commit to action.

28. The prospects for permanent eradication of poverty and sustainable human development depend critically on the state of our planet. It is imperative, therefore, that sustainable consumption and production patterns take hold in all countries, with the developed countries taking the lead.

29. A substantially strengthened global partnership will be critical to advancing sustainable development. Some of the direst problems we face do not lend themselves to solely national or local solutions.

30. Progress on sustainable development goals will require resources and concerted actions, and for this reason many stressed that a proposal on sustainable development goals would need to include provision for means of implementation such as financing, technology and capacity-building.

31. Governments, acting in concert, will need to lead, but a truly effective global partnership will have to enlist as active partners all of society, including the business sector, which is the main driver of global economic growth and job creation, and also a major source of the technologies needed to address global problems.

32. On partnerships, it was noted that targeted multi-stakeholder partnerships have met with some success in mobilizing international efforts and resources behind specific Millennium Development Goals, and that similar goal-oriented partnerships could be effective in progressing towards the sustainable development goals.

33. To ensure that progress is measurable and measured, it will be important to have quantified targets and to ensure that countries have the necessary data collection and statistical capacities to support robust indicators of progress.

Poverty eradication

34. Eradicating extreme poverty in a generation is an ambitious but feasible goal.

35. The progress in reducing poverty over the past generation has been impressive in some regions. However, more rapid and sustained progress is needed, particularly in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.

36. Income poverty remains the principal target, but poverty is multidimensional and other dimensions need to be addressed in the sustainable development goals, as they were to a degree in the Millennium Development Goals. That includes universal access to adequate and nutritious food as well as to basic services like water and sanitation, primary health care and education, and modern energy services.

37. Setting universal coverage targets with respect to those essentials of human well-being would ipso facto address inequalities, as meeting the targets would require that even the poorest and most vulnerable be covered.

38. Still, to measure progress, it would be important to collect disaggregated data, to ensure that no income group or other social group is left behind.

39. In that way, poverty eradication would be addressed not only as a stand-alone goal but also as a cross-cutting objective in other goals.

40. The poor suffer not only from lack of access to basic services but also very often from the poor quality of the services provided. That applies with particular force to education and health care. Thus, both access and quality of services available to the poor need to be addressed going forward.

41. With respect to provision of universal access, many stressed the importance of strengthening institutional capacities at all levels to deliver better targeted and higher quality services. That was frequently formulated in terms of the need to address weaknesses in governance.

Food security and nutrition, sustainable agriculture, desertification, land degradation and drought

42. The fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger was stressed. In this regard, it is critically important to secure access for all to safe, sufficient and nutritious food. Affordability of food is a crucial concern for the poor.

43. An end to hunger and malnutrition is achievable in a generation or less, and it was broadly agreed we should work towards that goal.

44. Adequate nutrition during the critical 1,000 days from the beginning of pregnancy through a child's second birthday merits a particular focus.

45. Beyond adequate calorie intake, proper nutrition has other dimensions that deserve attention, including micronutrient availability and healthy diets. Unhealthy diets and lifestyles are closely linked to the growing incidence of non-communicable diseases in both developed and developing countries.

46. Globally, poverty remains most widespread in rural areas, and many small-scale farmers as well as landless agricultural labourers and their households are numbered among the poor and the hungry.

47. Thus, a lasting solution to the scourges of poverty and hunger must include raising smallholder productivity and rural incomes on a sustainable basis.

48. That will require greater investments in agricultural research and rural infrastructure, as well as measures to provide more secure access to land, credit, crop insurance and other productive inputs to smallholder farmers, especially women farmers.

49. Access of small farmers to national, regional and international markets is also critical, including through removal of trade barriers and market-distorting subsidies.

50. Healthy, productive and sustainable fisheries are critical for food security as well as livelihoods in many countries; likewise, sustainable livestock-raising to augment farm incomes and productivity.

51. Agricultural value chains need strengthening in many developing countries, including post-harvest processing, storage and transport to markets. Losses at these stages significantly reduce food availability and raise costs.

52. Food wastage at the retail and consumer end of the value chain is also a major problem that hampers the capacity of the food system to meet demands from growing populations and changing diets.

53. Sustainable agricultural practices will need to play an increasingly important role in meeting growing food demand going forward. Sustainable farming systems must make more efficient use of all scarce resources and inflict far less damage on the environment than currently pervasive input-intensive systems.

54. There are many elements of traditional farmer knowledge that, enriched by the latest scientific knowledge, can support productive food systems through sound and sustainable soil, land, water, nutrient and pest management, and the more extensive use of organic fertilizers.

55. Halting and reversing land degradation will be critical to meeting future food needs. The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development called for achieving a land-degradation-neutral world in the context of sustainable development.

56. Some question whether the objective is sufficiently ambitious, given the current extent of land degradation globally and the potential benefits from land restoration not only for food security but also for mitigating climate change. There is also a recognition that scientific understanding of the drivers of desertification, land degradation and drought is still evolving.

Water and sanitation

57. Water is at the core of sustainable development. Water and sanitation are central to the achievement of many development goals, including agriculture, health and education.

58. While the world has met the target of halving the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water five years ahead of schedule, the task of providing universal, reliable access remains far from complete.

59. Moreover, extending improved sanitation facilities in rural areas and poor urban communities remains a major challenge, with insufficient progress realized to date towards the Millennium Development Goal 7 target.

60. There is also a strong case for continuing to link sanitation with safe drinking water, as the two are intimately linked health determinants.

61. Scientific evidence shows the global character of hydrological processes and the strong interdependencies among different water functions and uses. Hence the value of an integrated approach to water resources management spanning multiple levels. The importance of transboundary cooperation in water management was underscored.

62. Water scarcity and water variability are becoming more serious concerns with climate change, and therefore sustainable water management needs to feature prominently in the post-2015 development agenda.

63. Beyond ensuring essential requirements for healthy living, water use needs to become far more efficient almost everywhere, especially in agriculture and industry.

64. Technologies, infrastructure improvements and incentives are needed for reducing water losses, wastage and pollution in order to free up supplies for productive uses.

65. As technologies are needed to use water efficiently, reduce water pollution and treat polluted waters, any targets in this regard should be considered in relation to technology availability and costs.

66. Sustainable management of ecosystems for enhanced water regulation, water quality and water availability needs to be reinforced. Experience shows that investing in protection of critical watersheds, for example, can have high returns, but the services provided by such ecosystems are consistently underappreciated and undervalued.

67. There was broad support for a dedicated water sustainable development goal, as the complex interrelations among various water-related concerns call for an integrated approach that would be better catalysed by a single water sustainable development goal.

68. Targets could cover various aspects, including possibly: equitable, universal and sustained access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene; sustainable development, management and use of surface and groundwater resources respecting ecosystem requirements; reduction of water pollution and collection and treatment of used water and wastewater; reduction of exposure and impacts from floods, droughts and other water-related disasters; and enhanced water cooperation and improved water governance.

Employment and decent work for all, social protection, youth, education and culture

69. Creation of enough productive jobs to employ all those seeking work at decent pay: this is a major challenge facing all countries, developed and developing alike.

70. In low-income countries, while unemployment as such is also a pressing issue, of more immediate concern is the dominance of low-productivity employment, mostly in the informal sector, which provides insufficient household income to escape poverty.

71. Building dynamic, resilient, sustainable and diversified economies is critical to addressing the employment challenge in developing countries. Africa, for example, has the possibility, given its large "youth bulge", of reaping a sizeable demographic dividend, but only if economies are able to generate enough decent jobs through structural transformation, including industrialization.

72. As private companies create the lion's share of decent jobs, a policy environment conducive to private investment and entrepreneurship is critical.

73. Tackling youth unemployment is a global priority. Stronger systems to facilitate the school-to-work transition are vital, including for skills development linked to labour market needs.

74. A variety of proposals have been made on employment and decent work, including as a stand-alone goal and as a target(s) associated with a higher-order goal like "eradicate poverty" or "create jobs, sustainable livelihoods and equitable growth" (goal 8 of the annex to the report of the High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (A/67/890)).

75. Social protection programmes are important anti-poverty measures that also help to build social cohesion. Protecting children from extreme deprivation is a valuable long-term investment in individual and societal well-being.

76. Access to basic health services, income support, school and other supplemental nutrition — these are all elements of a social protection floor. Thus, some elements of a social protection floor may be addressed through food security and health goals.

77. Unemployment insurance and old-age pensions are also important elements of social protection, common in developed countries but spreading more widely.

78. Evidence suggests that a basic, country-specific social protection floor is affordable and feasible even in low-income countries.

79. Education is absolutely central to any sustainable development agenda. It is not only an essential investment but an important basis for human enrichment through lifelong learning.

80. The post-2015 development agenda must achieve the Millennium Development Goal of primary education for all. However, it should also aim to address quality as reflected in learning outcomes, which will need to be more widely and effectively measured.

81. Gender equality in education is an important objective in its own right, with multiple social, economic and environmental benefits.

82. Moreover, to ensure productive employment in increasingly knowledge-based economies, greater emphasis is needed on secondary school and even tertiary attainment, and some countries may choose to set relevant targets.

83. Even if the emphasis is put on educating young people, continued attention is needed in many countries to raising adult literacy and, in all countries, to lifelong learning to facilitate adjustment to changing labour market conditions.

84. Culture and cultural diversity are widely understood to be important to societies' creativity, cohesion and resilience, but it is not clear that culture per se is "goalable".

Health, population dynamics

85. Health is a right and a goal in its own right, as well as a means of measuring success across the whole sustainable development agenda.

86. There was a fairly broadly shared sentiment that, while the health priorities captured in the health-related Millennium Development Goals continue to require focus, that could be achieved by integrating them as targets along with other health targets under a single, overarching health goal.

87. One proposed variant of a health goal is: maximize health at all stages of life, and another is: maximize healthy life expectancy. Any such goal would also need to address the quality of life of those with disabilities.

88. Another proposed health goal focuses on access to services more than outcomes: universal health coverage, which encompasses equitable access to quality basic health services; health promotion, prevention and treatment, and financial risk protection from illness and disability.

89. Achieving an outcome like "maximizing healthy lives" would require not only universal health coverage but that a range of social and environmental determinants of health are addressed — from poverty and malnutrition to pollution.

90. The diseases that primarily afflict the poor must remain a central focus of post-2015 global health efforts, and that needs to be reflected in the health targets.

91. Sustained progress is needed on vaccination against common childhood diseases as well as on prevention and treatment of communicable diseases like gastrointestinal disorders, malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. There was a call for realizing the vision of a generation free from HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.

92. At the same time, reducing the burden of non-communicable diseases has become a high priority in many countries, highlighting the need, inter alia, to promote healthy diets and lifestyles.

93. Health is an area where the costs of realizing the same outcome, say in terms of life expectancy or disability-adjusted life years, can vary enormously. Therefore, Governments will need to look at cost-effective approaches, especially where an ageing population is expected to strain health-care systems.

94. The importance was highlighted of respecting and promoting sexual and reproductive health, and protecting and fulfilling reproductive rights in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences. Also stressed was the need to end violence against women and girls, including sexual violence and abuse.

95. Any set of sustainable development goals and related targets must be cognizant of population dynamics, as those will condition their feasibility. Eradicating poverty, for example, becomes all the more challenging in the context of high fertility rates and rapid population growth. Providing adequate health care for all becomes more challenging in the face of rapid population ageing.

96. Population dynamics also have important implications for economy and the environment. The rate of increase of the labour force relative to the young and old has implications for potential gross domestic product (GDP) growth. Population increase and rapid growth of urban middle classes both have implications for resource use, consumption and production patterns, and environmental pressures.

97. Migration is an aspect of population dynamics that brings important social and economic benefits — through new skills and expanded labour supply in destination countries, remittance flows to sending ones, and return of migrants with increased investment potential to their countries of origin — as well as challenges, including the loss of skilled labour by sending countries and social and cultural integration of migrants in destination countries. Respect for migrants' human rights is a basic touchstone.

IV. Side events at the third and fourth sessions of the Open Working Group

Open Working Group (third session)

98. A total of four side events were organized during the third session of the Open Working Group. The German Ministry for the Environment organized a side event entitled "Environment as part of an overarching agenda: the case of water resources, food security and land degradation", which examined the environmental dimension

of sustainable development while focusing on the interlinkages among thematic areas. The United Nations Development Programme and the Millennium Campaign held a side event on "My world: a snapshot of citizens' priorities for the new development agenda: a focus on access to clean water and sanitation and affordable and nutritious food". The Permanent Mission of Brazil and the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity organized a side event on "Water and biodiversity" on the occasion of the International Day for Biological Diversity. The World Food Programme (WFP) held a side event entitled "Nutrition in the post-2015 context", featuring a presentation jointly prepared by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and WFP.

Open Working Group (fourth session)

99. A total of 14 side events were organized during the fourth session of the Open Working Group. Those included presentations of the report of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, as well as the report of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network. The former featured Amina Mohammed, Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Post-2015 Development Planning, and Homi Kharas, Lead Author and Executive Secretary of the Panel secretariat. Jeffrey D. Sachs, Director of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network, and Guido Schmidt-Traub, Executive Director, presented the Network's report, entitled *An Action Agenda for Sustainable Development*.

100. Three side events addressed issues related to youth, one organized by the Commonwealth Secretariat's Youth Programme and the United Nations Major Group of Children and Youth, entitled "Indicators and benchmarks for children and youth within a potential SDG framework", and another on "Youth and adolescents in the post-2015 agenda: priorities, challenges and opportunities", organized by the United Nations Population Fund. In addition, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland held a side event on "Youth unemployment: going beyond just those not in employment, education and training towards quality jobs".

101. Addressing the conceptual framing of the sustainable development goals, the Governments of Colombia and Guatemala held a side event to discuss "The Dashboard Proposal — how to arrive at a post-2015 agenda that is universal and responsive to national circumstances". For its part, the European Union held a side event entitled "Post-2015: global action for an inclusive and sustainable future". The International Labour Organization held a side event on "Connecting environment, economy and society through decent work", showcasing concrete experiences and recommendations for decent work policies. On water, the Steering Committee of the Friends of Water (Finland, Hungary, Tajikistan and Thailand, together with Switzerland) organized "The road to a global goal on water", which included a presentation of the Swiss proposal on "a water-secure world" as a stand-alone goal.

102. The World Health Organization (WHO), the UN Foundation and Sustainable Energy for All organized a side event on "The health nexus — sustainable cities, transport and energy delivering healthy people". The Permanent Missions of Mexico, Norway and Uruguay, together with Plan International, Save the Children, World Vision and the Management Sciences for Health and Beyond 2015, held a side event on "Ending extreme poverty: getting ambitious on health and education

for children", highlighting ways to make progress towards universal health coverage. Also on health, the Permanent Missions of Sweden and Botswana, WHO and UNICEF, with the support of other partners, organized a side event on "Health in the sustainable development agenda: reflections on the Open Working Group, the Global Thematic Consultation on Health and the High-level Panel Report".

103. The Government of Bangladesh and the International Organization for Migration organized an event on "Migration in the post-2015 development agenda", during which diverse stakeholders shared their views and discussed the significance and impact of migration in the context of the post-2015 development framework. Addressing transdisciplinary research and resilient governance, the Governments of Japan and Australia organized a side event entitled "SDGs as a driver for transdisciplinary research and education — a view from the *Nature* article authors".

V. The way forward

104. At the midpoint of its stocktaking exercise, the Open Working Group has already explored a great deal of relevant information. Valuable inputs to the Group's deliberations have been made, inter alia, by the reports of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network.

105. A range of crucial topics will be considered in the forthcoming sessions, including sustained and inclusive economic growth, means of implementation, sustainable consumption and production, climate change and disaster risk reduction, and oceans. The continuation of the encouraging experience to date of open and interactive exchange of ideas and concrete proposals would further enhance the Group's deliberations. In the same vein, the Group could continue to take up the challenge of considering, hand in hand with proposals on goals or targets, the need to prioritize and consider associated means and resources. As the discussions advance, there is also a need to keep in mind the broader framing or narrative, in addition to the consideration of goals and targets.

106. Going forward, the Open Working Group can build on the convergence of ideas around the need to balance the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. This endeavour is guided by the unquestioned imperative of poverty eradication, while also integrating more comprehensively economic growth and environmental sustainability in order to make poverty eradication and human development irreversible.

United Nations A/67/942–S/2013/437

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
24 July 2013
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 36
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Identical letters dated 19 July 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I should like to convey to you the following information:

At 1330 hours on 2 July 2013, on the outskirts of Kafr Shuba (Hassan Gate 2), near the position of the Indian unit (14-4), a group of 20 Israelis, five of whom were military personnel, accompanied by 1 Merkava tank, 2 Defender vehicles and 1 civilian vehicle, crossed the technical fence and proceeded to inspect it and also to examine a prefabricated structure in the above-mentioned area. The persons and vehicles deployed themselves in the area and took up combat positions, pointing their weapons towards Lebanese Army personnel and Lebanese territory.

At 1500 hours on 8 July 2013, a 10-man Israeli patrol crossed the line of withdrawal in the occupied Shab'a Farms and entered Lebanese territory in the area of Marah al-Haswa, north of the Israeli enemy's Radar position. They abducted a shepherd, Yusuf Rahil, and attempted to abduct another shepherd, Yusuf Zahrah, who fled to the post of the Indian unit attached to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). The former was released at 1800 hours on that same day, after he had been interrogated at the Israeli enemy position at Maqasir al-Dud.

At approximately 0600 hours on 9 July 2013, on the open sea within the territorial waters of occupied Palestine opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli military launch placed a new buoy next to buoy No. 3 and entered some 10 metres into Lebanese territory. The launch then returned to occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

These acts are a blatant violation of my country's sovereignty and the relevant international resolutions, including Security Council resolution 1701 (2006). They are also a flagrant contravention of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles and provisions of international law. I call on the Organization to condemn these violations in the strongest terms and to compel Israel to halt its violations of

Please recycle

Lebanon's sovereignty and fulfil all its obligations pursuant to resolution 1701 (2006).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/67/943–S/2013/442

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
26 July 2013

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda items 34, 39, 67, 69 and 83

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Promotion and protection of human rights

The rule of law at the national and international levels

Letter dated 24 July 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with instructions received from the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan, I have the honour to draw your attention to the following issue of particular importance for my country.

The ongoing armed conflict in and around the Daghlyq Garabagh (Nagorno-Karabakh) region of the Republic of Azerbaijan has resulted in the occupation of almost one fifth of the territory of Azerbaijan and has made approximately 1 out of every 9 persons in the country an internally displaced person or a refugee. The Republic of Armenia bears the primary responsibility for unleashing the war against Azerbaijan, occupying its territories, committing the most serious crimes of concern to the international community during the conflict, carrying out ethnic cleansing on a massive scale and establishing the ethnically constructed subordinate separatist entity on the captured Azerbaijani territory.

It has been internationally recognized that Azerbaijani territories are under occupation. In 1993, the Security Council adopted resolutions 822 (1993), 853 (1993), 874 (1993) and 884 (1993), condemning the use of force for the acquisition of territory and reaffirming the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and the inviolability of its internationally recognized borders. In those resolutions, the Security Council reaffirms that the Daghlyq Garabagh region is part of Azerbaijan and calls for immediate, full and unconditional withdrawal of the

13-40918 (E) 310713

Please recycle

occupying forces from all occupied territories of Azerbaijan. The General Assembly and other international organizations have adopted a similar position.

The illegality of the separatist entity and its structures, established by Armenia on the occupied territory of Azerbaijan, has been repeatedly stated at the international level in the most unambiguous manner. This entity is entirely unrecognized as such; it is essentially under Armenia's direction and control.

Despite ongoing political efforts towards a negotiated settlement of the conflict on the basis of the generally accepted norms and principles of international law, the policy and practice of Armenia, the occupying Power, implemented, inter alia, through various illegal activities in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, clearly testify to its intention to secure the annexation of these territories.

Thus, in its attempts to promote the illegal separatist entity at the international level, Armenia, inter alia, spares no effort to encourage third-country nationals, particularly parliamentarians and media representatives, to visit the Daghlyq Garabagh region and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan. In almost all such instances, the Armenian side introduces the visits of foreigners to the occupied territories and their meetings with the agents of the separatist regime as allegedly reflecting the "growing international reputation and recognition" of the separatist entity.

In that regard, whatever the purpose, reason and circumstances, any visits by third-country nationals to the Daghlyq Garabagh region and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan, without the authorization of the Government of Azerbaijan, constitute a violation of the legislation of Azerbaijan, in particular the Law on the State Border of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

It is also essential to reiterate that the subordinate separatist regime has been set up in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan at the cost of incalculable human lives and sufferings. It has been established that acts of military force committed against Azerbaijan amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity and other egregious violations of the norms of general international law, in particular those of a peremptory character (*jus cogens*). Therefore, illegal visits to the Daghlyq Garabagh region and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan may be qualified as being tantamount to engaging in activities aimed at promoting the illegal separatist regime, advocating the culture of impunity for the most serious crimes of concern to the international community committed in the course of the war and consolidating the results of the aggression by Armenia against Azerbaijan.

Taking into consideration the aforementioned, third-country nationals visiting the Daghlyq Garabagh region and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan, without the authorization of the Government of Azerbaijan, are included in the list of those whose entry to Azerbaijan is denied. Such visitors also run a risk of facing appropriate legal proceedings, including in the form of administrative or even criminal prosecution.

Moreover, as is known, a fragile ceasefire in the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan was put in place in May 1994. However, the Armenian side regularly and deliberately violates the ceasefire by attacking and killing Azerbaijani military personnel as well as civilians residing in the territories adjacent to the front line. Over the past years, such violations and armed provocations have become more frequent and violent. Therefore, despite a formal ceasefire, the Daghlyq Garabagh

region and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan represent none other than a zone of ongoing hostilities, with active terrorist and related organized criminal activity and heavily mined areas. Therefore, those visiting the Daghlyq Garabagh region and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan expose their personal security to serious risk.

The Republic of Azerbaijan expects that Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as media agencies will continue advising their citizens, including Government officials and members of parliament, as well as their personnel or staff members, as appropriate, against visiting the Daghlyq Garabagh region and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan without the prior authorization of the Government of Azerbaijan, as well as take additional measures, as may be required, including through issuing special instructions and guidance to that end. Those third-country nationals intending to visit the Daghlyq Garabagh region and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan should address their requests for authorization to the relevant diplomatic missions of Azerbaijan.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34, 39, 67, 69 and 83, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/67/944–S/2013/443

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
26 July 2013
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Item 105
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Identical letters dated 25 July 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I should like to convey to you the following information:

Terrorists belonging to the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant terrorist organization perpetrated a fresh terrorist crime in Rif Dimashq that targeted a crowded residential neighbourhood through which many persons pass. This afternoon, terrorists detonated a car that had been packed with a large quantity of explosives in Suyuf Square in Jaramana, Rif Dimashq, a crowded city through which many persons pass. The explosion killed 10 civilians and injured 66 others, including children, some of whom suffered grave injuries. The explosion also caused tremendous material damage to property, stores, residential buildings and cars at the site and in the surrounding area.

The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, which the United Nations has designated as a terrorist organization affiliated with Al-Qaida, has claimed responsibility for this crime. This attack is the latest in a series of terrorist attacks that organizations affiliated with Al-Qaida have carried out in Syria over the past few months. Dozens of Syrian civilians have lost their lives as a result of explosions and suicide attacks that targeted numerous sites in Syria.

In setting out the realities of this new crime, responsibility for which has been claimed by an Al-Qaida-affiliated organization that is included in the list of terrorist organizations maintained by the Security Council, the Syrian Arab Republic trusts that the Security Council will unequivocally condemn this terrorist crime and reiterate its repudiation of terrorism, regardless of when or where it occurs. It further trusts that the Council will call on those States and parties that are supporting the terrorist organizations in Syria to desist from providing them with any form of logistical and military support and to comply strictly with the international counter-terrorism instruments and relevant Council resolutions.

13-40985 (E) 310713 010813

Please recycle

By taking a clear position regarding these terrorist crimes, the Security Council would send a strong message to the perpetrators that the international community is united in its efforts to counter terrorism and does not apply double standards that encourage terrorist organizations to continue committing such crimes. These organizations respect no borders and seek to drag the region back to the ages of darkness and backwardness. The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant's assumption of responsibility for the terrorist crimes recently committed in Syria and Iraq is clear proof that this organization, which targets innocent civilians, poses a transnational threat that must be understood.

I should be grateful if this letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 105 on measures to eliminate international terrorism, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/67/945

General Assembly

Distr.: General
26 July 2013

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 19
Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference

Proposed organization of work of the sixth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development

Note by the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 67/199, decided to hold the sixth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development in the second half of 2013 at United Nations Headquarters, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a note on the organization of work for that event, based on the organizational modalities of the fifth High-level Dialogue, to be submitted to the General Assembly before the end of its sixty-seventh session. The present note is submitted in response to that request.

2. The arrangements set out below have been formulated on the basis of General Assembly resolution 65/314, entitled "Modalities for the fifth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development", and taking into account the experience, format, modalities and organization of work of the five previous Dialogues, held on 29 and 30 October 2003,[1] 27 and 28 June 2005,[2] 23 to 25 October 2007,[3] 23 and 24 March 2010[4] and 7 and 8 December 2011.[5]

[1] See A/58/436 and A/58/555 and Corr.1.
[2] See A/59/850 and A/60/219.
[3] See A/62/271 and A/62/550.
[4] See A/64/377 and A/65/130.
[5] See A/65/897 and A/66/678.

13-40960 (E) 120813

Please recycle

II. Organizational arrangements

A. Dates and venue

3. It is proposed that the sixth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, comprising a series of plenary and informal meetings and multi-stakeholder round tables, be held on Monday and Tuesday, 7 and 8 October 2013, at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The plenary meetings will be held in the General Assembly Hall. The venues of the multi-stakeholder round tables will be announced at a later stage. All scheduled meetings will be announced in the *Journal of the United Nations*.

B. Overall theme

4. It is proposed that the overall theme of the sixth High-level Dialogue be: "The Monterrey Consensus, Doha Declaration on Financing for Development and related outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits: status of implementation and tasks ahead".

C. Schedule of meetings and organization of work

5. It is proposed that the High-level Dialogue consist of four plenary meetings on the overall theme stated above, three multi-stakeholder round tables on the themes proposed in paragraph 10 and an informal interactive dialogue on the theme proposed in paragraph 14. The proposed programme of the High-level Dialogue is contained in the annex to the present note.

D. Plenary meetings

6. It is proposed that plenary meetings, chaired by the President of the General Assembly, be held on Monday, 7 October 2013, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m., and on Tuesday, 8 October 2013, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. At these meetings, ministers and high-level officials attending the Dialogue will be able to make formal statements, on the understanding that the principle of precedence will be strictly applied. Each oral statement will be limited to five minutes, although this will not preclude the distribution of more extensive texts. Time limits will be strictly observed. The inscription on the list of speakers will be announced in the *Journal of the United Nations*.

7. The plenary meeting on the morning of Monday, 7 October, will begin with the formal opening of the High-level Dialogue by the President of the General Assembly. At the opening, the Assembly will be able to take up any remaining organizational matters. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of the World Bank, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund and the Director-General of the World Trade Organization will be invited to make statements.

8. At the beginning of the plenary meeting on the afternoon of Monday, 7 October, the President of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Administrator of the

United Nations Development Programme, as the Chair of the United Nations Development Group, will be invited to make statements.

9. A short plenary meeting will be held on the afternoon of Tuesday, 8 October, immediately following the conclusion of the informal interactive dialogue, in order to enable the President of the General Assembly to make a concluding statement and formally close the High-level Dialogue.

E. Multi-stakeholder round tables

10. Based on the experience of the fifth Dialogue, it is proposed that multi-stakeholder round table 1 be held on the afternoon of Monday, 7 October, from 3 to 6 p.m., and multi-stakeholder round tables 2 and 3 be held on the morning of Tuesday, 8 October, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., on the following themes:

(a) Round table 1: "The reform of the international monetary and financial system and its implications for global economic governance and sustainable development";

(b) Round table 2: "The impact of the world financial and economic crisis on foreign direct investment and other private flows, external debt and international trade in the context of financing for sustainable development";

(c) Round table 3: "The role of financial and technical development cooperation, including innovative sources of development finance, in leveraging the mobilization of domestic and international financial resources for sustainable development".

11. Each round table will be chaired by two Chairs, to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly from among the ministers attending the High-level Dialogue, including those nominated by the regional groups; of the six co-Chairs, three are to be drawn from developing countries and three from developed countries and countries with economies in transition. The President of the General Assembly may also invite the heads or high-level officials of relevant institutional stakeholders to act as lead discussants in the round tables.

12. Each round table will be open to participation by representatives of all Member States; 10 representatives of observers, relevant entities of the United Nations system and other accredited intergovernmental organizations; 3 representatives of accredited civil society organizations; and 3 representatives of accredited business sector entities. Each representative may be accompanied by one adviser. The list of non-State participants in the round tables will be established on a first-come, first-served basis, following an announcement in the *Journal of the United Nations*.

13. To promote an interactive discussion, no list of speakers will be established in round tables. The co-Chairs will call upon participants in the order in which they signify their desire to speak, on the understanding that the principle of precedence will be applied, to allow the participation of ministers in attendance. All participants will be invited to speak from their seats and will be requested to avoid reading from written statements. Each oral statement will be limited to three minutes, although this will not preclude the distribution of more extensive texts.

F. Informal interactive dialogue

14. It is proposed that the informal interactive dialogue, chaired by the President of the General Assembly, be held on the afternoon of Tuesday, 8 October, in the form of an informal meeting with the participation of all relevant stakeholders. Based on the experience of the fifth Dialogue, it is proposed that the Dialogue focus on the theme "The link between financing for development and achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and advancing the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015". The President of the General Assembly may invite the heads or high-level officials of major institutional stakeholders to make introductory remarks. Representatives of all relevant stakeholders, including organizations of the United Nations system, other accredited international and regional organizations and accredited civil society and business sector entities, will be able to participate, to the extent possible.

15. The informal interactive dialogue will be open to participation by representatives of all Member States; 15 representatives of observers, relevant entities of the United Nations system and other accredited intergovernmental organizations; 5 representatives of accredited civil society organizations; and 5 representatives of accredited business sector entities. Each representative may be accompanied by one adviser. The list of non-State participants in the interactive dialogue will be established on a first-come, first-served basis, following an announcement in the *Journal of the United Nations*.

16. To provide for a free-flowing, interactive discussion, no list of speakers will be established. The President of the General Assembly will call upon participants, in the order in which they signify their desire to speak, on the understanding that the principle of precedence will be applied, to allow participation of ministers in attendance. The co-Chairs of the round tables and other participants may wish to refer to the outcomes of the discussions in the round tables. All participants will be invited to speak from their seats and will be requested to avoid reading from written statements. Each oral statement will be limited to three minutes, although this will not preclude the distribution of more extensive texts.

III. Participants

A. Member States and observers

17. The High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, including the plenary and informal meetings, will be open to participation by all States Members of the United Nations, the Holy See and the State of Palestine, in their capacity as observer States, as well as intergovernmental organizations having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the sessions and work of the General Assembly. Registration will be opened with the United Nations Protocol and Liaison Service in New York, following an announcement in the *Journal of the United Nations*.

B. Institutional stakeholders

18. Representatives of other relevant intergovernmental organizations that were accredited to the Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development and its follow-up process, including the Doha Review Conference, as well as relevant organizations of the United Nations system, may participate in the multi-stakeholder round tables and informal interactive dialogue. Registration will be opened with the United Nations Protocol and Liaison Service in New York, following an announcement in the *Journal of the United Nations*. Each multi-stakeholder round table will include 10, and the informal interactive dialogue 15, representatives of observers, entities of the United Nations system and accredited intergovernmental organizations other than observers. Their participation in the round tables and the informal dialogue will follow the practice established at the International Conference on Financing for Development and its follow-up process.

C. Civil society and the business sector

19. Representatives of non-governmental organizations and business sector entities are invited to participate in the multi-stakeholder round tables and the informal interactive dialogue in accordance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. Registration, through the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service and the Financing for Development Office of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, will be open to: (a) all non-governmental organizations that are in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; and (b) all non-governmental organizations and business sector entities that were accredited to the Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development and its follow-up process, including the Doha Review Conference. Each multi-stakeholder round table will include three, and the informal interactive dialogue five, representatives of accredited civil society entities and the same number of accredited business sector entities. Their participation in the round tables and the informal dialogue will follow the practice established at the International Conference on Financing for Development and its follow-up process.

IV. Documentation

A. Pre-session documentation

20. The substantive documentation of the sixth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development will include reports of the Secretary-General on:

(a) Follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration on Financing for Development;

(b) International financial system and development;

(c) External debt sustainability and development;

and a summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York, 22 April 2013) (A/68/78-E/2013/66).

B. In-session documentation

21. In-session documentation will include official (verbatim) records of plenary meetings.

C. Post-session documentation

22. The President of the General Assembly will prepare a summary of the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, which will be issued as a document of the General Assembly.

D. Inputs from all relevant stakeholders

23. Background information for the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, including inputs received from all relevant stakeholders, will be posted and updated, on a regular basis, on the website of the Financing for Development Office (http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/).

V. Media arrangements

24. Press materials will be prepared by the Department of Public Information for journalists covering the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development. In addition, the documents counter in the media area will provide all documents for the Dialogue and, to the extent possible, press releases on plenary meetings and round tables. They will also be made available electronically on the Financing for Development Office website (http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/).

25. The plenary and informal meetings of the whole, as well as press conferences, will be broadcast live into the media area and webcast live and on demand. A programme of special media briefings and press conferences will be announced.

VI. Side events

26. A series of special events, including briefings and panel discussions on issues related to financing for development, is normally organized by Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and accredited institutional and non-institutional stakeholders for the participants in the High-level Dialogue. The calendar of those events will be posted on the Financing for Development Office website (http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/).

VII. Recommendation

27. The General Assembly may wish to consider the proposals contained in the present note and define, by the end of its sixty-seventh session, the modalities of the High-level Dialogue, as appropriate.

Annex

Proposed programme of the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development (United Nations Headquarters, 7 and 8 October 2013)

Monday, 7 October

Plenary meeting

10 a.m.-1 p.m.	Opening by the President of the General Assembly of the High-level Dialogue on the overall theme "The Monterrey Consensus, Doha Declaration on Financing for Development and related outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits: status of implementation and tasks ahead"
	Organizational matters
	Statements by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of the World Bank, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund and the Director-General of the World Trade Organization
	Statements by ministers and high-level officials

Plenary meeting

3-6 p.m.	Statements by the President of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme
	Statements by ministers and high-level officials

Multi-stakeholder round table

3-6 p.m.	Round table 1: "The reform of the international monetary and financial system and its implications for global economic governance and sustainable development"

Tuesday, 8 October

Plenary meeting

10 a.m.-1 p.m.	Statements by ministers and high-level officials

Multi-stakeholder round tables

10 a.m.-1 p.m.	Round table 2: "The impact of the world financial and economic crisis on foreign direct investment and other private flows, external debt and international trade in the context of financing for sustainable development"

	Round table 3: "The role of financial and technical development cooperation, including innovative sources of development finance, in leveraging the mobilization of domestic and international financial resources for sustainable development"
Informal interactive dialogue	
3-5.45 p.m.	**Informal interactive dialogue on the theme "The link between financing for development and achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and advancing the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015"**
Plenary meeting	
5.45-6 p.m.	**Concluding statement by the President of the General Assembly** **Closing of the High-level Dialogue**

United Nations A/67/946

General Assembly

Distr.: General
29 July 2013

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 83
The rule of law at the national and international levels

Note verbale dated 22 July 2013 from the Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations, in its capacity as Pro-Tempore President of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), presents its compliments to the distinguished Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon, in the opportunity of making reference to the XLV Meeting of the Common Market Council, held on 12 July 2013, in Montevideo.

In this regard, the Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations, on behalf of the countries comprising the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), would like to transmit herewith one of the decisions adopted during the aforementioned meeting, on the rejection to the espionage of the United States in countries of the region (see annex).

Furthermore, the Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations, on behalf of the countries comprising the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), respectfully requests the good offices of the Secretary-General for the circulation of the present note verbale and its attachment among the Member States of the Organization for their information, under agenda item 83.

13-41107 (E) 310713 010813

Please recycle

Annex to the note verbale dated 22 July 2013 from the Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]

Decision rejecting the acts of espionage conducted by the United States in the countries of the region

The President of the Argentine Republic, the President of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, the President of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay and the President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, having met in Montevideo, Eastern Republic of Uruguay, on 12 July 2013, within the framework of the presidential summit of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR),

Condemning the acts of espionage carried out by intelligence agencies of the United States of America, which affect all countries in the region,

Strongly rejecting the interception of telecommunications and the acts of espionage carried out in our countries, which constitute a violation of the human rights, the right to privacy and the right to information of our citizens, and which also constitute unacceptable behaviour that violates our sovereignty and is detrimental to the normal conduct of relations among nations,

Considering the advisability of promoting a coordinated approach to this issue at the regional level,

Decide to:

Work together to guarantee the cybersecurity of the States members of MERCOSUR, which is essential to defending the sovereignty of our countries,

Demand that those responsible immediately cease these activities and provide an explanation of the motives for and consequences of such activities,

Stress that the prevention of crime and the suppression of transnational crimes, including terrorism, must be carried out in line with the rule of law and in strict observance of international law,

Promote the adoption by the relevant multilateral institutions of standards for the regulation of the Internet which place a particular emphasis on cybersecurity issues, with a view to fostering the adoption of standards that guarantee the adequate protection of communications, in particular to safeguard the sovereignty of States and the privacy of individuals,

Express our full solidarity with all countries, within and outside our region, that have been victims of such actions,

Promote the joint efforts of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of these incidents and request prevention and sanction mechanisms on the issue at the multilateral level,

Instruct the delegations of the Member States participating in the upcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly to jointly present a formal proposal to this end,

Request the Argentine Republic to submit this matter to the Security Council for its consideration,

Agree to establish a working group to coordinate efforts, together with the South American Defence Council and the South American Infrastructure and Planning Council, aimed at carrying out activities that will render our telecommunications more secure and reduce our dependence on foreign technology.

Montevideo, 12 July 2013

United Nations A/67/947–S/2013/449

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
30 July 2013
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 105
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Identical letters dated 29 July 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I should like to convey to you the following information:

After hundreds of armed terrorists had taken control the Khan Asal area, in order to tighten the siege of Aleppo and prevent food and medicine from reaching that city, a terrorist group calling itself Liwa Ansar al Khilafah (Supporters of the Caliphate Brigade) committed a horrifying mass murder in Khan Asal city. Dozens of civilians and military personnel were killed in the attack, which bears the hallmarks of an Al-Qaida operation. The terrorists mutilated some victims' bodies and tossed them into a large pit and set fire to the bodies of others.

The events that occurred in Khan Asal over the past few days have revealed the involvement of certain neighbouring States in the provision of military, material and logistical support to the armed terrorist groups. The involvement of those States is such that they are giving orders to attack specific sites and perpetrate massacres, with a view to achieving their goal of destabilizing Syria.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic stresses that certain States that are permanent members of the Security Council continue to apply double standards with regard to counter-terrorism by preventing the Council from condemning the numerous terrorist crimes that have been committed in Syria by takfirist organizations associated with Al-Qaida, the most recent of which was the terrorist bombing that occurred in Jaramana, Rif Dimashq, on 25 July 2013. Those States are also acting as partners to the terrorists through their direct involvement in providing armed terrorist groups with weapons, materiel and political cover, in violation of their responsibility as permanent members of the Council to maintain international peace and security. All of this raises many questions regarding those States' commitment to combating terrorism and their adherence to Security Council resolutions concerning counter-terrorism. The position taken by those States and their allies in the region is contrary to the international consensus on

Please recycle

counter-terrorism and encourages the commission of more terrorist crimes against Syrians. It also impedes all international efforts to find a political solution to the crisis through a dialogue among Syrians that respects their choices and will help stop the violence and combat the terrorism of the extremist, takfirist groups.

In view of this horrific massacre, which followed a series of attacks in Jisr al-Shughur in Idlib, the village of Hatlah in Dayr al-Zawr and other locations, the Syrian Arab Republic calls on the international community, in particular the Security Council and the Human Rights Council, to take serious and responsible steps to counter the terrorism being waged against Syria by takfirist gangs that are ideologically and organizationally linked to Al-Qaida. It further calls on the international community to uncover the facts behind this appalling mass murder and the motive for it, while eschewing hypocrisy and double standards.

I should be grateful if this letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 105 on measures to eliminate international terrorism, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/67/948

General Assembly

Distr.: General
1 August 2013
English
Original: Russian

Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 20
Sustainable development

Letter dated 29 July 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Tajikistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to draw your attention to the information contained in the background note on the cross-border impact of pollutant emissions from the State-owned enterprise Tajik Aluminium Company (Talco) on the population and the environment in the northern regions of the Surkhandarya province of Uzbekistan. That document was submitted by the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the United Nations as a document of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly under agenda item 20 (A/67/872).

The information contained therein on the activities of Talco and its impact on the environment is biased and lacking in objectivity. Moreover, there is some doubt as to the reliability of the facts and figures presented and the methods of calculation used to obtain them. It is well known that an objective, research-based assessment of the impact of industrial facilities on the local environment, health and gene pool and the regional ecosystem requires observations and research involving sophisticated technology and carried out over the course of many years by skilled professionals. In that connection, and in order to provide objective, accurate information on environmental problems linked to the activity of industrial facilities in the border areas of the Republics of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, I have the honour to transmit herewith the observations of Tajikistan on the document referred to above (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 20.

(*Signed*) Sirodjidin **Aslov**
Permanent Representative

13-41477 (E) 010813 120813

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 29 July 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Tajikistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Observations on the letter dated 20 May 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations

Background note on the cross-border impact of pollutant emissions from the State-owned enterprise Tajik Aluminium Company (Talco) on the population and the environment in the northern regions of the Surkhandarya province of Uzbekistan

The Tajik Aluminium Plant (hereinafter, "Talco") began operations in 1975. From 1980 to 1990, it had more than 7,000 employees who were resident in Uzbekistan. In those years, the economies of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan were part of an integrated economic system, and cross-border environmental problems were jointly examined and addressed on the basis of mutually agreed conditions and international practice. That approach continued for a few years after the two countries became independent. The Agreement of 17 November 1994 on cooperation to improve the environmental situation in the area adversely affected by the Tajik Aluminium Plant, signed by the Governments of both countries, is an example of that approach. A joint scientific research programme to improve environmental protection in the Talco area for the period from 1996 to 2000 was developed to implement the agreement. Four joint research and applied conferences and workshops were held as part of that programme, two of them taking place in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Talco carried out a social programme in Uzbekistan based on that agreement, building four fully equipped out-patient clinics, an infirmary and three schools, each designed to accommodate 240 pupils, and drilling 30 water wells.

Under the agreement, the parties were to conduct joint scientific, technical and environmental programmes, regular inspections and other activities. From 1989 to 1994, samples were jointly collected for analysis in Uzbekistan by the multi-sectoral laboratory for the study of environmental pollution in Sarias, Uzbekistan and by the laboratory at Talco. The analyses indicated that during that period there was not one recorded case of hydrogen fluoride emissions in excess of the monthly average maximum permissible concentration, except in 1989.

To ensure daily information exchange and joint monitoring of atmospheric air conditions, Talco set up a direct telephone link and paid to equip three 24-hour monitoring stations in the Sariosiyo and Dashnabad regions of Uzbekistan. For unknown reasons, those facilities have been dismantled completely.

The bilateral agreement was concluded for a period of three years, to be extended for an additional five years. However, after Uzbekistan unilaterally closed the border, it became impossible to implement its main provisions, and Tajikistan had no opportunity to analyse the condition of the soil and water in the Republic of Uzbekistan jointly with Uzbek specialists. The agreement expired in 2002, and for the reasons given, it was not extended.

Talco considers its environmental activity central to its business and sees it as a contribution to implementation of the State Environmental Programme of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period 2009 to 2019 and other national and international legislative and regulatory acts.

Aluminium production is among the most advanced and environmentally friendly of metallurgical processes. When the Talco plant began operations, it used cutting-edge gas and dust removal devices and sophisticated technological procedures.

An environmental protection management system is in place at the plant and evolves in accordance with international requirements and national standards. A dedicated unit addresses environmental issues, retaining the services of specialized organizations, scientific research institutes and laboratories that carry out regular monitoring of environmental conditions and scientific research to study the condition of the ecosystem and public health in Talco's area of operations and the adjoining areas.

As part of implementation of Talco's environmental strategy, the ISO-14000 international integrated management system was introduced three years ago.

An international audit was conducted on 5 July 2013 to determine whether the concern's environmental safety system was in compliance with international standards. The audit confirmed that the Talco environmental safety system was in compliance with ISO-14000 (environmental management system) and OHSAS-18000 (occupational health and safety). Back in 2008, Talco was the first company in Central Asia to adopt the ISO-9000 quality management system (international quality certifications). The audit was conducted by TÜV SAAR CERT, an internationally prominent German organization with an unimpeachable reputation in standardization practice worldwide. The international auditors' group included experts from France, Lithuania and Kazakhstan.

The Environmental Protection Committee of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan regularly monitors environmental conditions in the Talco environmental impact area. The monitoring results are transparent and available to civil society, the business community and international organizations alike. The Committee's approach meets the requirements of the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) to which Tajikistan acceded in 2001. According to the samples taken, concentrations of hydrogen fluoride, solid fluorides, and carbon nitrogen and sulphur oxides fall below the maximum permissible concentrations set for those substances, in the health protection area as well as in the border areas.

On 1 June 2013, Talco signed an agreement with the centre for innovative development, established with support from the Mainstreaming Human Development in Tajikistan project of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to conduct independent expert assessments analysing the impact of Talco's operations on the socioeconomic and environmental situation in the district of Tursunzoda. The study's conclusions will be included in a United Nations report on human development in Tajikistan. The UNDP independent expert assessment will provide an accurate portrayal of the environmental situation at the aluminium plant and in the adjacent areas.

Aware of the need for technical upgrades at the aluminium plant to ensure industrial safety and environmental sustainability, Talco has, over just the past five years, allocated 464.1 million somoni (some 100 million dollars) for the purpose.

All of these steps taken by the plant point to its commitment to addressing environmental problems in the region and meeting international environmental standards, including the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, to which the Republic of Tajikistan is party.

In that connection, Talco's management has indicated the company's readiness to pay for restoration of the three 24-hour monitoring stations in the Sariosiyo and Dashnabad regions in Uzbekistan.

There is some doubt as to the reliability of the data and figures presented by Uzbekistan and as to the methods of calculation used to obtain them. It is well known that an objective, research-based assessment of the impact of industrial plants on the local environment, health and gene pool and the regional ecosystem requires observations and research involving sophisticated technology and carried out over the course of many years by skilled professionals.

At the same time, Tajikistan wishes to draw attention to the adverse impact on border areas in Tajikistan from facilities that are located in Uzbekistan. Massive metallurgical complexes, cement plants and power stations in the Bekabad and Almalyk districts of Uzbekistan have been spewing waste and emissions for over half a century now, causing significant contamination to the territory, atmosphere and water resources of the northern border areas of Tajikistan. The affected areas, in the Spitamensk, Jabbor Rasulov, Bobodjongafurov, Matchinsk, Asht and Zafarabad districts, are home to more than 600,000 people. Experts have assessed the material damage at hundreds of millions of dollars. Most important, however, is the very tangible harm to human health.

While harmful emissions from Tajikistan's enterprises total 0.12 million tons each year, Uzbekistan's enterprises emit an amount that is 18 times more than that, up to 2.2 million tons annually.

Tajikistan has repeatedly attempted to resume joint activity to seek mutually acceptable ways of addressing the environmental problems caused by industrial plants in the two countries' border areas. In accordance with the Protocol signed at the second session of the joint Tajik-Uzbek commission on trade and economic cooperation (held in Dushanbe in 2009), the Government of Tajikistan established a commission to study the impact of industrial plants on the environment in the afflicted regions of the Republics of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. The State Environmental Protection Committee of Uzbekistan submitted a draft programme of action under the Protocol to study the impact of industrial plants on environmental conditions in the afflicted regions of the Republics of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. Tajikistan proposed some modifications to the draft, informing the official bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan thereof in November and December 2009. Regrettably, what became of the document subsequently is not known, and the planned joint activities have not been implemented.

In order to make an objective assessment of the environmental situation in the afflicted areas and develop an agreed approach to addressing the parties' differences on environmental matters, Tajikistan proposes to Uzbekistan that there be constructive, bilateral dialogue at the parliamentary level and that a joint

international expert environmental commission be put in place. The participation of reputable, independent international experts and their issuance of research-based findings will make it possible not only to achieve an accurate understanding of the environmental impact of the industrial plants located in the border areas of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, but will also enable our countries to work out a unified, integrated and rational approach to environmental protection and natural resource management.

At the initial stage, it would be advisable to determine the scope of the commission's powers and develop a plan for joint verification of the environmental impact of industrial plants in both countries' border areas. This approach would enable both Governments to jointly consider and make use of international legal and other mutually acceptable mechanisms to improve the environmental and public health situations in the adjacent afflicted areas of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

United Nations A/67/949

General Assembly

Distr.: General
1 August 2013

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 18 (b)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international financial system and development

Letter dated 29 July 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Global Governance Group, comprising the following States Members of the United Nations: Bahamas, Kingdom of Bahrain, Barbados, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Costa Rica, Republic of Finland, Guatemala, Jamaica, Kuwait, Principality of Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Principality of Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, Republic of the Philippines, State of Qatar, Republic of Rwanda, Republic of San Marino, Republic of Senegal, Republic of Singapore, Republic of Slovenia, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, I have the honour to forward to you the paper entitled "Input of the Global Governance Group to the Group of Twenty on development for all" (see annex).

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 18 (b).

(*Signed*) Mark **Neo**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

13-41582 (E) 070813

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 29 July 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Input of the Global Governance Group to the Group of Twenty on development for all

1. The Global Governance Group[a] notes the eight main agenda areas for the Presidency of the Russian Federation of the Group of Twenty and wishes to provide comments on the area "Development for all".

2. The Global Governance Group stresses the importance of an effective, open and transparent multilateral system that ensures that the voices of all countries are heard. It notes that the Millennium Development Goals have become a framework for successful and coordinated action and that they have generated important development gains. With the 2015 deadline for achievement of the Goals fast approaching, a new global framework for sustainable development post-2015 needs to be devised. It is essential that all countries be able to participate in and contribute to the development of that framework. There are currently multiple processes under way, including that of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals.

3. The Global Governance Group emphasizes that discussions on the new global framework will soon need to be drawn together into a single intergovernmental process at the United Nations, which is the only global body with universal membership and unquestioned legitimacy and which should make final decisions on the shape of such a process. Informal groupings like the Group of Twenty can make important contributions, which should continue to respect the mandates of the United Nations and its agencies.

4. The Global Governance Group is of the view that in order to ensure practical implementation and consistent monitoring, the post-2015 development agenda should have poverty eradication and sustainable development at its centre and converge around a single set of clear goals. We support a practical, outcome-based approach that builds on the successes of the Millennium Development Goals, renewing our commitment to achieving the remaining targets, with some refinements. The new set of sustainable development goals should be more ambitious and contribute to the integration and implementation of the three dimensions — social, economic and environmental — of sustainable development.

5. From the perspective of the United Nations, trade, finance and global partnerships are important issues being discussed by the Group of Twenty that are critical to the means of implementation of the development agenda and, in particular, to achieving the overarching objective of eradicating poverty. The Global Governance Group acknowledges the efforts of the Group of Twenty to align its approach with the ongoing work of the United Nations.

---

[a] Comprising the following States Members of the United Nations: Bahamas, Kingdom of Bahrain, Barbados, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Costa Rica, Republic of Finland, Guatemala, Jamaica, Kuwait, Principality of Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Principality of Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, Republic of the Philippines, State of Qatar, Republic of Rwanda, Republic of San Marino, Republic of Senegal, Republic of Singapore, Republic of Slovenia, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

6. The Global Governance Group believes that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization (WTO) is key to development. The successful conclusion of the WTO Doha Development Agenda is long overdue. The Group reiterates its call for the Group of Twenty to renew its political commitment and urgently take action to move the process forward. Progress on the Doha Development Agenda will reinforce the role played by trade as an engine for growth and development.

7. The Global Governance Group notes that, at its May meeting, the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals considered the issues of food security and sustainable agriculture and that many suggestions were made for areas of action, for example with regard to ways to increase agricultural productivity and the elimination of market-distorting subsidies. The Group recalls that the topic of food security and the volatility of food prices was on the agenda of the Group of Twenty in 2011 and that ministers of agriculture met in 2012 and would encourage another such meeting in 2014 given the importance of food security and agriculture as development issues for all.

8. The Global Governance Group recognizes that the Group of Twenty can play a role in pushing for the fulfilment of commitments related to official development assistance, including the commitments made by many developed countries to achieve the target of allocating 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as the target of allocating between 0.15 and 0.20 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to the least developed countries. We also recognize the importance of South-South cooperation, as well as of triangular cooperation, in providing much needed additional resources for the implementation of development programmes.

9. The Global Governance Group recognizes the need for ongoing support for developing countries in implementing policies and programmes relevant to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 and sustainable development. A particular focus should be placed on promoting international cooperation that can be adapted to the different needs and development priorities of countries. Innovation, technology and investment too play an important role. Developing countries therefore need access to adequate technology and capacity-building opportunities.

10. The Global Governance Group notes previous commitments of the Group of Twenty to development for all and stresses the importance of implementation. We welcome the efforts of the Group of Twenty to meet the challenges of sustainable development and its commitment to working with low-income countries to fulfil the Millennium Development Goals. We also recall that in Los Cabos, Mexico, the Group of Twenty decided to establish a process for ensuring assessment and accountability of its work in the development area and that this year it will analyse collective commitments and provide in-depth assessments of the implementation of a number of commitments in each area in an attempt to analyse the impact of its efforts. We welcome that work.

11. In our 2012 paper, we recalled the 2009 commitment of the Group of Twenty to phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, an initiative that could have a positive impact on development by freeing up resources while ensuring that there is targeted support for the poor. We note the steps being taken to implement a voluntary peer

review process for this commitment. We would encourage members of the Group of Twenty to ensure broad participation in the process, including by drawing on the expertise of other countries and international experts in fossil-fuel subsidies and reform efforts, as appropriate; to include wider fuel tax elements, including information on taxes, tax breaks and other subsidies; and to release, in part or in full, peer review reports, allowing experiences to be shared with a broader range of countries.

United Nations A/67/950–S/2013/468

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
5 August 2013

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 43
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Letter dated 2 August 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 30 July 2013, addressed to you by Mehmet Dânâ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Y. Halit Çevik
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

13-41930 (E) 070813

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 2 August 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your kind attention a recent violation of the national airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus by a Greek Cypriot helicopter.

On 14 June 2013, one IXAB-412 type Greek Cypriot helicopter violated the national airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in the direction of South West 0.5 NM (Entry: 35(08'23"K-32(43'11"D, Exit: 35(09'41"K-32(42'00"'D), seriously jeopardizing the safety of civil air navigation. The violation took place for the duration of 59 seconds at 17:01 at an altitude of 400 feet.

The above-mentioned flight of the Greek Cypriot helicopter, which took place without the prior knowledge and consent of our relevant authorities, constitutes a clear violation of the sovereign rights of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus over its airspace. As you are well aware, in line with international rules and regulations aimed at protecting the sovereign rights of States as well as the safety of passengers, prior permission is required for the use of another country's national airspace.

In the light of the above, we protest the said violation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus airspace and expect that the Greek Cypriot authorities will take the necessary precautions to prevent the repetition of such incidents. In this regard, I would also like to reiterate the readiness of the Turkish Cypriot authorities to consider any such requests from Greek Cypriot authorities in the future, given that prior permission is sought.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mehmet **Dânâ**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations A/67/951–S/20

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
9 August 2013

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 34
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Identical letters dated 7 August 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, dated 7 August 2013, regarding the fifth anniversary of the Russia-Georgia August 2008 War (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34.

(*Signed*) Kaha **Imnadze**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

13-42382 (E) 130813

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 7 August 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia on the fifth anniversary of the Russia-Georgia August 2008 War

Five years after Russia's incursion into the sovereign territory of Georgia and its large-scale military aggression against the independent State on 7 August 2008, Russian armed forces continue the effective occupation of 20 per cent of Georgia's territory, in flagrant violation of the fundamental principles of international law, and deprive hundreds of thousands of victims of the several waves of ethnic cleansing, including that of 2008, of their internationally recognized right to safe, dignified and voluntary return. This has also been reflected in Russia's persistent efforts to obtain the recognition of Georgia's occupied regions under its effective control and heavy military presence, including through active application of political, military and economic leverage.

Thus far, the Russian Federation continues to flout its obligations under the six-point ceasefire agreement, brokered by the European Union and signed by Georgia and Russia on 12 August 2008. Instead of withdrawing its forces to their pre-war positions, as set out in the ceasefire agreement, the Russian Federation has exponentially reinforced its military bases, illegally deployed in Georgia's occupied regions, by installing heavy offensive equipment and increasing the number of military personnel.

Contrary to the provisions of the 12 August 2008 ceasefire agreement, the Russian Federation openly opposes the establishment of international security and stability mechanisms in the territories under its effective control and continues to halt humanitarian access therein.

Despite Russia's aggression in August 2008 and its persisting destructive policy directed against Georgia's independence and statehood, the Government of Georgia seeks a gradual normalization of relations with the Russian Federation, based on the principle of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognized borders. In an effort to create conditions conducive to the de-escalation of tensions with Moscow, Georgia has undertaken a number of concrete, substantial initiatives: Tbilisi undertook a unilateral legally binding pledge not to use force to solve the conflict, removed barriers for Russia's membership in the World Trade Organization, unilaterally abolished the visa requirements for citizens of the Russian Federation, refused to boycott the Sochi Olympic Games in 2014, stated its readiness to cooperate in ensuring the security of the Olympics in Sochi, and nominated a special representative on relations with the Russian Federation, reaffirming the political will and readiness to resume trade, economic, humanitarian and cultural relations with Russia.

Notwithstanding the certain degree of positive dynamic in the spheres of economic and humanitarian cooperation, unfortunately, Moscow has further intensified its provocative policies aimed at destabilizing Georgia. The Russian side has reactivated the process of installing barbed-wire fences and embankments across the occupation line in the Tskhinvali and Abkhazia regions that are in full breach of

public international law and represent human rights violations. The expansion of the area of occupation, by installing fences and setting up other installations, into the territory of Georgia clearly violates Georgia's sovereignty, territorial integrity and the inviolability of internationally recognized borders and is in flagrant violation of the 12 August ceasefire agreement. Moreover, Russia, as an occupying power, exercising effective control over the Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions of Georgia, bears responsibility under international law to respect the fundamental rights and freedoms of the population residing in the occupied territories.

On the fifth anniversary of the Russia-Georgia August 2008 war, the Government of Georgia reiterates that its goal is to resolve the existing conflict with Russia in a peaceful manner through negotiations based on the principles of international law.

Georgia maintains a constructive position in the framework of the Geneva discussions. Unfortunately, Russia has intensified its strategy aimed at undermining the Geneva international discussions, which further threatens the implementation of the 12 August 2008 ceasefire agreement. Georgia highly values the Geneva international discussions and through its active cooperation with the co-chairs — the European Union, the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe — is committed to advancing substantial work on the realization of the two main aims of the discussions, namely, developing international security arrangements and ensuring the safe and dignified return of displaced persons.

Georgia strives to restore confidence and trust between the people divided by the war, re-engage them in common endeavours and restore day-to-day relations. By extending the hand of reconciliation to Abkhaz and Ossetian compatriots, the goal is to offer them opportunities for economic and social development and to enable the communities divided by the occupation line to set aside past disagreements and build a shared future.

Georgia is grateful to its partners, who did not leave the country alone either during the August 2008 war, or afterwards, in the face of the existential challenge to its security and stability. Georgia values the diplomatic efforts of the allies, who helped to stop and deter further aggression by the Russian troops and provided considerable assistance to the Georgian Government in restoring economic stability and repairing damaged infrastructure. Georgia is particularly grateful to the European Union and its member States that contributed personnel to the European Union Monitoring Mission — the only viable international mechanism currently operating in the territory of Georgia and an essential guarantor of its security and stability.

The Government of Georgia believes that building an independent and democratic state is the most effective and certain way to achieve a prosperous future for the reunited Georgia. In implementing this vision, we need close partnerships with the countries of the region, with members of the Euro-Atlantic family and with international organizations. From its side, Georgia remains committed to assuming an active role in the strengthening of international security in the region and the world.

Despite the existing serious challenges, Georgia stands firmly in its course towards European and Euro-Atlantic integration and spares no efforts towards

realizing the aspiration of the Georgian people. The recent evolution of the relations between the European Union and Georgia enables Georgia to look confidently towards the future. Further integration into the European family will not only help towards successfully accomplishing Georgia's national project but will also establish the country firmly among the free and democratic nations of the world.

Tbilisi, 7 August 2013

United Nations A/67/952–S/2013/478

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
13 August 2013

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda items 34, 39, 67, 69 and 83

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Promotion and protection of human rights

The rule of law at the national and international levels

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Letter dated 12 August 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with instructions received from the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter from Mr. Elmar Mammadyarov, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, addressed to you in connection with ongoing illegal activities of the Republic of Armenia in the Daghlyq Garabagh (Nagorno-Karabakh) region and other occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, including the transfer and resettlement of Syrian Armenians in those territories.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34, 39, 67, 69 and 83, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Tofig Musayev
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

13-42647 (E) 190813

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 12 August 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Letter dated 19 July 2013 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw your attention to an extremely important issue related to the situation in the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

In my previous letters I have already informed you that Armenia, taking advantage of the ceasefire regime, continues to undertake efforts to illegally change the demographic, cultural and physical character of the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, including but not limited to establishing new settlements, restoring the airport, building residential areas, highways, etc., thus gravely violating the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and other applicable norms and principles of international humanitarian law.

Armenia falsifies and illegally changes the original toponyms in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. According to mass media reports, Armenia also is about to start the construction of a 150-apartment building in Qubadly (Azerbaijan), as well as the Kalbajar (Azerbaijan) to Vardanis (Armenia) highway. Both Qubadly and Kalbajar are occupied districts located beyond the Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan.

Armenia continues its illegal policy of transfer and resettlement of Syrian Armenians in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. Our reliable sources confirm that most recently 24 Armenian families have been resettled in Lachin, 7 in Zangilan, and 27 in Kalbajar (the list of resettled persons is enclosed).* Additional 18 Armenian families from Syria will soon be transferred into the occupied territories of Azerbaijan. This demonstrates the real intention of Armenia, which uses the humanitarian catastrophe in Syria for consolidation of its occupation of Azerbaijani territories.

By abusing the negotiation process and carrying out illegal activities in the occupied Azerbaijani territories, Armenia attempts to impose a fait accompli, thus undermining the prospects of a negotiated settlement of the conflict and restoration of peace and security in the region.

In the light of the lack of progress in the negotiation process the illegal actions in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan reveal Armenia's destructive position aimed at annexation of these territories.

In previous years, on our initiative, two missions have been dispatched to the occupied territories of Azerbaijan under the auspices of the OSCE Minsk Group, which, inter alia, documented numerous violations of the norms and principles of international humanitarian law therein.

But, as you may see, the position of the international community, including the urgent call by the OSCE Minsk Group co-chairs to stop such illegal activities, has not succeeded in discouraging Armenia from its destructive policy. As a result,

* The list of names is available for consultation in the Secretariat.

Armenia continues to disregard the position of the international community, violate international law and abuse the patience of Azerbaijan. Since efforts to negotiate with Armenia through political means give no results, the further continuation of the status quo may lead to unpredictable consequences, full responsibility for which rests with Armenia.

In the light of the above-mentioned, I urge you to take all necessary measures at your disposal to stop Armenia's illegal activities in the occupied territories.

(*Signed*) Elmar **Mammadyarov**

United Nations A/67/953

General Assembly

Distr.: General
14 August 2013

Original: English

Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 83
The rule of law at the national and international levels

Letter dated 9 August 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Paraguay to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the open debate of the Security Council on "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security", held on 6 August 2013, on the occasion of which references were made to the political process in Paraguay.

In this regard, I am pleased to transmit a letter from Ambassador José Félix Fernández Estigarribia, Minister for Foreign Affairs, rejecting the statements concerning the internal affairs of the Republic of Paraguay (see annex).

Furthermore, I respectfully request that the present letter and the letter of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Fernández Estigarribia, be circulated among Member States and observers under agenda item 83.

(*Signed*) Marcelo **Scappini Ricciardi**
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

13-42744 (E) 140813 150813

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 9 August 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Paraguay to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]

I have the honour to write to you regarding the statements that were made in the United Nations Security Council by the Minister of the People's Power for Foreign Affairs of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Elías Jaua Milano, and were issued by the Bolivarian Communication and Information System on 7 August 2013.

In that connection, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Paraguay would like to state that the Republic of Paraguay categorically rejects Minister Jaua's statements regarding the internal affairs of the Republic of Paraguay. Specifically, it rejects those statements insofar as they claimed that the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) "was alarmed by the arbitrary impeachment of former Paraguayan President Fernando Lugo, owing to which that sister republic's membership was suspended until new elections were held".

As you will see, the statements made by Minister Jaua are based on erroneous interpretations of the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Paraguay and of their application by the competent body, the National Congress of Paraguay, during the political trial of former president Fernando Lugo, which culminated in his admission of guilt and resignation on the grounds of poor performance of his duties.

For this reason, the Republic of Paraguay regrets that the Minister of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed opinions concerning or passed judgement on the political and legal proceedings implemented in the Republic of Paraguay, even though those proceedings were conducted in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Constitution. The language used by Minister Jaua constitutes a violation of the purposes and principles that are enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in many General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 2625 (XXV) (approving the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations). In particular, the statements made by Minister Jaua violate the principles of the self-determination of peoples and the equality of States on which the United Nations and relations between civilized nations are based.

The Republic of Paraguay hereby declares that it does not accept, nor shall it accept under any circumstance, the illegitimate, arbitrary and unjust sanction imposed on it by the Argentine Republic, the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Eastern Republic of Uruguay and the States members of MERCOSUR on the basis of their uninformed and unfounded interpretation of the Constitution of the Republic of Paraguay and of its application by the competent body.

In notes addressed to the Embassies of the Argentine Republic, the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Eastern Republic of Uruguay in Asunción in September and December 2012, the Republic of Paraguay submitted a formal protest against its suspension from membership in MERCOSUR and against the so-called admittance of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to full membership in MERCOSUR. Therefore, the Republic of Paraguay does not recognize these acts or those resulting

therefrom, including the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela's service as President pro tempore of MERCOSUR.

Lastly, I would like to request that this note be circulated to all Member States of the United Nations as a document of the General Assembly under item 83 of the agenda for the sixty-seventh session of the Assembly.

(*Signed*) José Félix **Fernández Estigarribia**
Minister

United Nations A/67/954

General Assembly

Distr.: General
15 August 2013
English
Original: Spanish

Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 45
Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Letter dated 9 August 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to write to you in reference to the letter dated 28 May 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations (A/67/880), circulated in reply to the letter dated 9 April 2013 from Argentina (A/67/832).

The Argentine Republic rejects each and every one of the claims contained in the aforementioned British reply. It is not our intention at this time to reiterate the numerous and irrefutable historical arguments we have set out in the annex to the letter dated 19 September 2012 (A/67/389), in the letter dated 3 January 2013 (A/67/688), in the letter dated 9 April 2013 referenced above (A/67/832) and in various other relevant communications.

The persistence of this historical dispute for 180 years and the refusal of the United Kingdom to resolve it through the resumption of negotiations with Argentina, as mandated by the United Nations in many resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Special Committee on decolonization and by other regional and international bodies, is evidence of the United Kingdom's failure to comply with its obligations not only to Argentina, but also to the entire international community.

Argentina reiterates, in line with what has been stated by the Special Committee on decolonization in successive resolutions on the question of the Malvinas Islands, that the matter is a special and particular colonial situation involving a sovereignty dispute between Argentina and the United Kingdom. As established in General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), which the United Kingdom has recognized as applicable to this question, the situation must be resolved peacefully through negotiations.

Argentina proposes to the United Kingdom that, instead of seeking to refute historical events which it has acknowledged and whose consequences it also understands, it should honour its obligation and immediately resume negotiations with Argentina on sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas in order to find a

just and definitive solution to this dispute. In so doing, it would be acting in a lawful and responsible manner, in accordance with its obligations as a Member of the United Nations.

Reaffirming the Argentine Republic's legitimate sovereignty rights over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 45, concerning the question of the Malvinas Islands.

(*Signed*) María Cristina **Perceval**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative